

Cal



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 31, 1924.
JURY TRIAL IN CONTEMPT CASES.
HOW ABOUT THESE BOGEYS?
MILLIONS RAISED BY FAVORED.
THE DIFFERENCE.
"WHY CHANGE?" ASKS PRIVILEGE

SIERRA

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Casino Theatre, Mason and Ellis.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fohl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section Women's Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Willgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1924

No. 40

:-: Jury Trial in Contempt Cases :-:

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the trial-by-jury section of the Clayton act.

Under that law a striker charged with contempt of court must be accorded a trial by jury upon demand of the accused.

The case involved several railroad shop men who suspended work two years ago on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and who were enjoined by the usual Daugherty injunction. They were charged with violating the court order and were found guilty of contempt. They appealed to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the Clayton act provides for a trial by jury in these cases, and this was refused by the lower courts.

In reversing the convictions the Supreme Court swept aside a forty years' practice of injunction judges. These courts compel strikers charged with contempt to prove their innocence, instead of placing the proof on employers. This practice has been continuously referred to by organized labor in its agitation against the whole system of labor injunctions and the bias of courts.

The Supreme Court now orders that this practice be abandoned.

The court drew a sharp line between criminal contempts, which strikers are charged with, and contempts committed within the presence of the court "or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice." These distinctions have always been made by organized labor. The workers have never denied the right and the necessity of courts to enforce a proper respect for its orders in matters not covered by the law of the land.

"Contempts of the kind within the terms of the (Clayton) statute partake of the nature of crimes in all essential particulars," the court said. "So truly are they crimes that it seems to be proved that in the early law they were punished only by the usual criminal procedure, and that, at least in England, it seems that they still may be and preferably are, tried in that way."

The above reference to other cases again sustains organized labor's charge that the courts have usurped the enforcement of law where strikers are involved and that this usurpation is of recent date.

The decision does not lessen the powers of judges to issue labor injunctions, though the jury trial that workers may now demand, will put an end to the terrorist policy of courts that assume

their one functions to aid anti-union employers in smashing strikes.

The Supreme Court took the same position in the case of Sandefur vs. Canoe Creek Coal Company.

The court also ruled that when workers strike their status as employees is not changed.

CATTLE, \$12.50; SHOES SAME PRICE.

Trade reports from the East that the leather market is improving and shoe manufacturers are increasing their operations, brings this comment from the El Paso Labor Advocate:

"We should think so. Cattle selling here in the Southwest as low as \$12.50 per head, and a real good pair of shoes costing \$12, does not look good to the man who is trying to get ahead. There is a lack of proportion here. No wonder the manufacturer can 'increase his operations.' He ought to be able to increase his style of living, his wages, his philanthropies, his charities, in fact, everything but the soul's content with that condition."

The union label is a contrast between the fair and unfair employer. Demand it.

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Right of a Police Officer and his Family to a Just Compensation

VOTE YES

POLICE CHARTER AMENDMENT
NUMBER 41

Increasing the salary of the Members of the
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Fair dealing between man and man—the right of the Public to a maximum public service—the right of the Police Officer and his family to a just compensation for the services rendered—the dictates of justice—all require that Amendment Number 41 be passed by an overwhelming vote.

Endorsed by the

Chamber of Commerce
Improvement Clubs and Associations
Building Trades Council

Real Estate Board
Fraternal Orders
and Labor Council

HOW ABOUT THESE BOGEYS?

Reactionary politicians paint terrible pictures. They paint a picture of calamity if the election of President is thrown into the House. They paint a picture of red desolation if there should ever be a restriction of the usurped powers of the Supreme Court.

These are horrific things, as seen by Reactionaries.

But really they are both quite conservative; both calculated to strengthen democracy and prevent its weakening.

How about the horror of throwing the election into the House? It turns out to be no horror at all. It is the method prescribed in the Constitution, for use when the electoral college is tied. It is an orderly procedure, fixed by the Constitution for emergency use. The House did in one case elect the President, and nothing out of the ordinary followed that action. One bogey man disappears.

Now about the Supreme Court. If a curb is ever put upon its powers it must be by Constitutional amendment, which means at the will of the people. The Constitution itself fixed the method of adopting amendments. It must all be Constitutional—therefore orderly, in accordance with the methods of democracy.

Then, remember this also: The Supreme Court, of itself, ipso facto, is no all-high institution. It is easy to get bad judges; incompetent judges; reactionary judges; perhaps worse.

The late President Harding intended to appoint Albert B. Fall an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. That intention was publicly announced at the White House on January 1, and again on January 2, 1923. Who would say that it wouldn't be a good idea to have a check on the powers that Mr. Fall might exercise as a justice of the Supreme Court?

Campaigners have to stir up these scares because they are mighty short of campaign material. But those who analyze the bogeys find there's nothing to them—nothing but misplaced confidence on the part of their creators.

COLLEGE EDUCATION VALUED.

A college education is worth \$72,000 to its possessor, according to a report made public by Dean Everett W. Lord of the Boston University. The estimate is based on a study of the earning capacity of college graduates. The cash value of a high school education is placed at \$33,000.

The report gives the average maximum yearly income of the untrained man as \$1200; that of the high school graduate, \$2200, and of the college graduate, \$6000. The total earnings of each of the three types, up to the age of 60, are placed at \$45,000, \$78,000 and \$150,000, respectively. While the untrained man at the age of 50 begins to drop toward dependence, the college man reaches his maximum earning capacity at 60.

"The untrained man goes to work as a boy of 14 and reaches his maximum income at the age of 30," the report said. "This maximum is, on the average, less than \$1200 a year. In view of the fact that this income is earned through manual labor, dependent on physical strength, it begins to fall off at the age of 50, or even earlier, and soon reaches a level below self-support. The figures show that more than 60 out of every 100 untrained workers are dependent upon others for support at the age of 60.

"The total earnings of the untrained man from 14 to 60 are about \$45,000. Between the ages of 14 and 18, the four years which might have been spent in high school, the young man usually earns not more than \$2000."

MILLIONS RAISED BY FAVORED.

Testimony before the Senate committee that is investigating campaign contributions reveal inside methods by big business to raise millions of dollars for "educational purposes."

Reaction has insisted that the La Follette forces have large sums of money at their command, but the Senate committee finds that this national committee has but \$190,000. The Republicans acknowledged that they received \$1,700,000, and Chairman Butler of that national committee said the amount will be \$3,000,000 before election. This does not include moneys contributed to state committees. New York is expected to raise \$1,000,000. Pennsylvania's quota is \$600,000, and \$300,000 for Illinois. The Pennsylvania fund is in charge of Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Manufacturers' Association of that State and leading opponent of social legislation of every character. In one of his appeals, Mr. Grundy makes this significant statement: "Surely we should be moved to adopt measures, immediate and strong, which an enlightened self-interest suggests."

In another plea for funds, issued on the stationery of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, business men are called upon to shake down "your junior officers or department heads." It is suggested that these be held up for from \$10 to \$25. "As a business proposition your assistants should contribute liberally," business men are reminded.

The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia warns that present tariff laws are in danger, and that "the primary purpose in the formation of this club was to help maintain a protective tariff." Lest this plea be considered too business like, the letter closes as follows: "We appeal for your material support of our existing form of government and American principles."

Carl W. Riddick, former Congressman from Montana, who was defeated by Senator Wheeler, wastes no time in waving the flag. As chief shaker down for the National Republican League, he says:

"To be a trifle blunt, let me say I hope you will sign the enclosed slip and enclose it with your check at the earliest possible moment."

The Democrats have raised approximately \$550,000. They expect to secure \$750,000, it is stated.

LIFE IS LIKE RIDING IN AN AIRSHIP.

The most uncomfortable part of a ride in an airship is the climb up. After you reach the heights you still encounter both humps and dips. The man at the wheel calls them "air bumps" and "air holes" or "air pockets." Until you become accustomed to them you don't feel altogether safe. After that, the sensation is quite pleasant. Even then, however, you realize that you are sailing along at quite a height and that, if anything should go wrong, you would hit the earth with a terrible thud. Life itself is much like that, isn't it? The process of climbing towards the heights usually is hard. After you get there you still encounter ups and downs. And always there is the possibility of making a fatal slip.

To those on the ground it looks as if the airship riders were flying along with delightful smoothness. Those who haven't reached far up the ladder of life too often imagine that all is plain sailing, that all is pleasant with those who have reached the heights. Just as walking is without certain dangers attached to flying, so high-up positions have responsibilities and disadvantages which do not afflict those lower down. Most of us, however, aspire to fly rather than to walk through life. Success can be made worth all that it costs.—Forbes Magazine.

The union label teaches us to forget the mistakes of the past and press on to success in the future.

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IT SHALL NOT HAPPEN AGAIN!

By Rose Wiener.

Again the people of California will be given the opportunity and precious privilege of deciding on a measure that will protect their interests as citizens of California, and will be enabled to contribute in a tremendous measure to the future development and enrichment of the Golden State.

The drought of the last year has indicated the vital necessity for conservation of the waters of California. This can only be done under public ownership and control of that important public utility, and with it, the power resources of the State.

The California Water and Power Act is Amendment No. 16 on the ballot in the forthcoming election on November 4th. It was placed there by a petition to which almost 100,000 registered voters of California had signed their names—almost 25 per cent over the amount of signatures necessary to put any measure on the ballot.

The same methods which helped to defeat the Act in 1922 are being used by the Power Trust again. The people of California cannot be duped more than once—they woke up to that fact as indicated by the figures quoted above in the signatures to the petition to put the measure on the ballot again.

People of California, do not be fooled again into voting against your own interests! Vote Yes on Amendment No. 16.

Vote Yes on Amendment No. 16 for the following reasons:

The people of Ontario, Canada, through public ownership of power and water, pay power values almost one-seventh of what is paid by the people in Washington, D. C., where the plant is privately owned.

The U. S. Bureau reports show there are 2700 municipally owned and controlled electric light plants in the United States and that the rates charged by these plants are from 25 per cent to 33 per cent less than those charged by private companies.

A comparison of the rates charged in 240 cities of similar population in Ontario, Canada, and in New York and Massachusetts States, shows the Ontario, under public ownership, rates to be from 33 per cent to 50 per cent less.

Are the people of California going to allow the Canadians to get ahead of them because they have more foresight?

The Commission of Five as represented in the measure are to be representative of all parts of California, and subject to recall at the vote of the people. They are to be carefully chosen by the Governor of California and to be paid for expert and efficient service in this important work.

Imagine being able to run all the machinery necessary in a household—washing, ironing, cooking, baking, sewing, cleaning, for one month for only \$3.55!

Imagine running your factory, or cleaning establishment, or restaurant, or any form of business requiring much electrical power, and billed to only 50 per cent of what you are paying now.

Space does not permit of enumerating the many tremendous possibilities for extension of industrial development in California, the lightening of the burdens of the housewife through extended use of electrical contrivances at a minimum of cost through the state ownership and control of such important public utilities as water and power.

Secure an actual demonstration by voting Yes on Amendment No. 16.

Vote "Yes" on Amendment No. 16.

It is said "trickery is the work of the Devil." You "trick" yourself as well as your fellow workers when you do not demand the union label.

THE DIFFERENCE.

By H. R. Calhan.

Last August I was in Toronto, Canada, as one of the delegates attending the convention of the International Typographical Union. There is in operation in the province of Ontario, in which Toronto is situated, a Water and Power Commission. It is upon the lines of the Ontario public ownership measure that the California Water and Power Act was drawn.

During the week we were in Toronto my wife and I were in a private boarding house—a building of three stories, where electric current is used not alone for lighting the entire building but for doing the cooking, as well. The electric bill for lighting the entire three-story building and for the electric range, too, averages \$2.50 per month! In Toronto it costs less to use electric current for cooking than to use gas!

Is it any wonder that Chambers of Commerce throughout California have recommended against the Water and Power Act? These organizations are made up of "big business" interests—which are afraid the people are about to throw off the shackles of the Power Trust!

Here they charge the small user of electric current nine cents per k. h. In Toronto the charge is but two cents! No wonder that in the "Golden State" the corporations, from excess profits, can get together a "pot of gold" to buy off many of our so-called influential citizens.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Monday, Oct. 27, at 8 p. m.—National View-point of Camp Fire—Mrs. F. S. Hotchkiss, member of the National Board.

Ceremonial Fire by group of Camp Fire Girls—Leader, Miss Gene Wilfert, Guardian of the Fire.

Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 p. m.—Field Trip—Mr. Rollo Watts, Boy Scout Leader. Outdoor Cooking. How to build three kinds of fires. Knot tying. Poncho rolling. Meet at Camp Lilienthal, Sloat Blvd., at 2 p. m.

Monday, Nov. 10, at 8 p. m.—Demonstration of camp fire activities to be given before Clubs. Guardians' Council Fire.—Guardian Group.

Monday, Nov. 17, at 7:30 p. m.—Correct Posture, Dr. H. C. Langnecker, Stanford Medical School. Hygiene and First Aid, Dr. Adelaide Brown, member of the State Board of Health.

Monday, Nov. 24, at 8 p. m.—Food Selection—Miss Rosamond Adams, Pacific Division of the Red Cross.

Adolescent Girlhood—Dr. Olga Bridgman, Psychology Dept., University of California.

"Why ain't you going with Mary no more."

"Well, she wasn't pretty, didn't have no money, and married Joe. So I just took the advice of my friends and dropped her."

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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1924.

Illinois is the only State in the Union with a large population that elects Congressmen at large. There are several other states, with small numbers of inhabitants, such as Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona, which elect all of their Congressmen at large. In Illinois, two out of twenty-seven must canvass the entire State, while the others are elected from Congressional Districts as they are in California.

In a non-union cigar factory five women fainted in one day because of the poor ventilation and insanitary conditions prevailing. Those who buy cigars without the union label are almost entirely responsible for this condition of affairs. Union cigarmakers refuse to work under such conditions and refuse to allow the union label to be put on cigars that are not produced under decent conditions with regard to both pay and sanitation. The surest way to wipe out the sweatshop is to demand union label cigars.

There seems to be some confusion concerning charter amendment No. 43 as to what a yes vote means. The Board of Supervisors passed ordinances calling for the removal of certain cemeteries in San Francisco County and later on placed a proposition upon the ballot providing for the repeal of the ordinances passed. Therefore those who are opposed to cemetery removal, in order to accomplish their purpose, must vote yes on this proposition, while those who are in favor of cemetery removal must vote no on the proposition on the ballot next Tuesday. The Labor Council urges trade unionists to vote yes on Amendment No. 43.

Publication of the amounts of income taxes paid, by some of the country's wealthy men reveal a great many things that have been strongly suspected. As an indication of what some of these things are John D. Rockefeller paid in the neighborhood of two millions, while his son paid more than seven millions. This means that the elder man, in order to avoid the taxes levied by many states and the Federal government upon inheritances, has turned over the great bulk of his enormous fortune to his son. This action may appear to some to be no violation of the law and, therefore, honest, but it will be hard to persuade the great mass of the people that it is not a fraudulent means of evading the legitimate burdens of government.

"Why Change?" Asks Privilege

"Why change?" is the query privilege presents to the voter, in the closing days of the campaign.

This is a new version of "Back to normalcy," "Stand pat" and "Leave well enough alone," that have been used in other campaigns by those who secure favors through their control of government.

"Why change?" when the Supreme Court exalts property over human rights.

"Why change?" when free speech, press and assemblage—for the workers—is controlled by injunction judges.

"Why change?" when corrupt leases and exorbitant profits are shielded from the public eye, as is Daughertyism and other scandals in government.

"Why change?" when the railroads are making record profits and when railroad workers must go to a railroad-controlled board for wage increases.

"Why change?" when the nation's water power is falling into the hands of the few, as has the public domain and other natural resources.

"Why change?" from grain speculation, profiteering in agricultural products and private control of the people's credit.

"Why change?" when farmers have been deflated and their machinery costs inflated, and when Liberty bonds bought at 100 by the common people were sold at 80 by those refused credit until they could buy the bonds at bargain prices.

"Why change?" when co-operative production and distribution by the people is blocked by bureaucrats and privilege, and when the Supreme Court permits profits to escape taxation by calling them stock dividends.

"Why change?" when the Treasury Department aids in the concealment of excessive profits, as shown by income tax returns.

Men who prosper through these wrongs want no change. They praise only those who favor an indulgent policy toward legalized loot. They are enraged at those who reject their stand-pat policy.

It is folly to expect aught else from privilege. It is folly to expect old-partyites to but calmly view these wrongs and chirp "common sense" and "common honesty."

The American Federation of Labor executive council has declared that "both Republican and Democratic parties, through manipulated control, are in a condition of moral bankruptcy which constitutes a menace and a peril to our country and its institutions."

The Progressive candidates are the foremost statesmen in the Nation. Their record is honesty and construction. Their platform is a declaration of popular rule and a detailed pledge to end privilege.

Let no believer in La Follette and Wheeler expect that opposition to them will be of the kid glove kind.

Reaction engages in no sham contest or pillow fight when its rule is challenged. Reaction is desperate and unscrupulous.

Reaction is fighting to hold its loot. Hence its frenzy at criticism of its agents who protect that loot.

The law of the jungle still operates.

That's why reaction asks: "Why change?"

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Next Tuesday is election day, the day that every good citizen is expected to do his duty. Every really good citizen will go to the polls and vote for or against the men and measures on the official ballot. The citizen who stays at home on election day is not deserving of citizenship in a republic where the people are supposed to govern, because it is the citizen who fails to vote that enables the unworthy elements of our population to control affairs. The political boss never controls when a heavy vote is cast, but he is always able to get out his full strength, and does so in the hope that the vote will be light and then the bird of victory will perch upon his banner. The important thing is not so much where you stand with regard to men or issues but whether you are sufficiently interested in affairs to take the time and trouble to register your desires at the polls. Let every trade unionist vote next Tuesday.

Indiana has so many political tickets that the state voting machines will not be able to contain all of them. Manufacturers of voting machines used in the state have been attempting to demonstrate to the Indiana Election Commission that the machines can be equipped to handle nine tickets instead of seven, the machine capacity. The apparatus is said to be an interlocking device to permit a row to carry two tickets instead of one. Most voting machines in Indiana are built to accommodate only seven tickets. As a result of the proposed overloading of the machines a representative of the La Follette-Wheeler Indiana organization called on the clerk of the commission, and informed him that if the La Follette ticket, which consists only of presidential electors, should be placed on the inside position of a row on the machines, a suit to enjoin the election commission from carrying out the plan would be filed at once. The La Follette adherents say that the position of their ticket on the machine would cause it to be discriminated against and that voters would be confused. It is not unlikely that the old Australian balloting system will have to be used because of the great number of tickets offered voters.

The main thing that the professional politician desires in a candidate is that he is willing to take orders like a soldier without asking the reasons therefor. And the fellow, in civil life, who will comply with this requirement is usually not very intelligent, or, in some instances, not very honest. At any rate it is this requirement on the part of the professional politician which causes him to surround himself with incompetents and to fill our offices with men of small caliber. Until this condition of affairs has been changed the greatest problem of the masses of the people will be that of getting rid of the professional politician as master of their affairs. Of course the easiest way to nullify the action of the professional politician is for the people to go to the polls on election day and cast their ballots in harmony with the dictates of conscience. The political boss is only able to control when the vote is light through the negligence of the individual voter to go to the polls. He seldom wins when a heavy vote is cast, which fact, in itself, should be sufficient to induce every citizen to do his full duty every time the opportunity to vote is presented to him. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by whining throughout the year and staying away from the polls on election day. No really worthy citizen will practice such a policy. If this shoe fits you, put it on and wear it, and we are only sorry that it can not be so marked as to make it clear to your fellow men just the kind of citizen you really are because of your laziness or lack of interest in the welfare of your country and its people.

WIT AT RANDOM

The man who is discouraged and quits usually finds out afterwards that success awaited him just around the corner.

The secretary of the bar association was very busy and very cross one afternoon, when his telephone rang.

"Well, what is it?" he snapped.

"Is this the City Gas Works?" asked a woman's soft voice.

"No, madam," roared the secretary. "This is the Bar Association of the City of Louisville."

"Ah," came from the lady's end in the sweetest of tones, "I didn't miss it so far, after all, did I?" —Dry Goods Economist.

The rookie had lately joined a crack cavalry outfit, and after several imitations of the Prince of Wales had lost some of his exuberance. He was standing on the sunny side of the canteen looking like the spirit of melancholy when the genial chaplain approached.

"What's the matter, my boy?" asked the chaplain. "Homesick?"

"Oh, a little, I guess," was the answer. "You see, I'm just a raw recruit."

"Cheer up, you'll be all right. But you shouldn't say 'raw recruit.' The 'raw' is superfluous."

The rookie rubbed his anatomy reflectively and then replied with sad emphasis:

"Not when you join the cavalry it ain't." —American Legion Weekly.

Lady (at back door)—You an actor? You don't look it. What did you do on the stage?

Tramp—Impersonations. I could impersonate anything. Just let me inside your pantry, for instance, and I'll give you a perfect impersonation of a vacuum cleaner.

Lady—Indeed? Well, here's my pet bloodhound. Let's see you give an impersonation of Zev.—American Legion Weekly.

Daddy had come home early from the office while mother was still out shopping, and little Alice ran to meet him saying: "Daddy, I've been wanting to see you for a long time when mother's not near."

"Why?" asked daddy.

"Well, dad," replied Alice, "please don't tell mother, because she's a dear, but I don't think she knows much about bringing up children."

"What makes you think that?" asked her father.

"Well," replied Alice, "she makes me go to bed when I am wide awake, and she makes me get up when I am awfully sleepy."

A true story from the border:

Rum runner approaches a farmer and offers him \$50 for the use of the barn for one day.

"What do you want it for?" demands the farmer.

"Well, I'm bringing a carload of booze through tomorrow night, and I want to lay up during the day."

"All right," says the farmer, who watches the rum runner out of sight and promptly notifies the Federal agents in Newport.

The officers watch the barn all night, all the next day, and all the next night. Nothing doing, so they gave it up and went home.

A few days later the rum runner reappears and offers the farmer his \$50.

"But you didn't use my barn," stuttered the farmer.

"No," replied the rum runner, "but while you had the Federal officers tied up here, I ran four loads down the back road! Here's your money." —Rutland Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL IN THE WAY YOU THINK.

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you want to win, but you think you can't,
It's almost certain you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you've lost;
For out in the world we'll find
Success begins with a fellow's will;
It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are;
You've got to think high to rise;
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You ever can win a prize.
Life's battles don't often go
To the strongest or fastest man;
But soon or late, the man who wins
Is the man who thinks he can.

—Exchange.

BALLOT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The San Francisco Labor Council recommends as follows on ballot measures to be voted on at the general election November 4, 1924:

State Measures.

- No. 4. Inferior Courts. Vote No.
- No. 11. Klamath River Fish and Game District. Vote Yes.
- No. 13. Poll Taxes. Vote No.
- No. 16. Water and Power. Vote Yes.
- No. 18. Suffrage. Vote Yes.

City and County Measures.

- No. 19. Bond elections. Vote Yes.
- No. 20. Bonding limit. Vote Yes.
- No. 21. Municipal Carmen's amendment. Vote Yes.
- No. 22. Salaries of fire chiefs. Vote Yes.
- No. 23. Lease of Sub-surface of parks. Vote Yes.
- No. 24. Municipal Carmen's amendment. Vote Yes.
- No. 25. Salaries of Police Judges. Vote Yes.
- No. 26. Municipal affairs. No recommendation.
- No. 27. Supervisors standardizing salaries. Vote Yes.
- No. 28. Accepting Legion of Honor Building. Vote Yes.
- No. 29. Accepting de Young Memorial Museum. Vote Yes.
- No. 30. Auditor's attorney. Vote Yes.
- No. 31. Sheriff's attorney. Vote Yes.
- No. 32. Financing city improvements. Vote Yes.
- No. 33. Itemization of salaries in budget. Vote Yes.
- No. 34. Compensation of certain city officials. Vote Yes.
- No. 35. Salary of the Mayor. Vote Yes.
- No. 36. Bookkeeper and cashier in Sheriff's office. Vote Yes.
- No. 37. Pension for city school teachers. Vote Yes.
- No. 38. Pension for two retired firemen. Vote Yes.
- No. 39. Pension for firemen. Vote Yes.
- No. 40. Salaries of firemen. Vote Yes.
- No. 41. Salaries of police. Vote Yes.
- No. 42. Tax levy for playgrounds. Vote Yes.
- No. 43. Ordinance to repeal four cemetery removal ordinances. Vote Yes.

OIL PROFITS INTO MILLIONS.

The Union Oil Company of California reports a profit of \$9,000,000 for the first nine months of 1924. This is after interest, depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes and other charges have been covered. These profits have been made with a decreased production of more than 2,100,000 barrels of oil in the nine-months' period.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Many members of this and other coast unions will learn with deep regret of the passing of Charles G. Cline. For many years Mr. Cline was machinist on the Bulletin, and for some years past has been engaged by the Mergenthaler Company, as inspector, working more recently out of Los Angeles. Some three weeks ago Mr. Cline drew his traveler from Los Angeles and returned to San Francisco where he died Friday, October 24, the cause of death being given as pulmonary tuberculosis with complications. He was born in Missouri and was 58 years and 16 days of age at time of death. Left to mourn his passing is his widow, Mrs. Stella Cline. The funeral was held Monday from Ashley & McMullin's chapel on Geary street and the remains taken to Mt. Olivet for cremation. Mr. Cline not having deposited his traveling card with No. 21 was a member of the International Union at time of death. Former friends, members of the Mergenthaler staff and officers of No. 21 were in attendance at his funeral.

W. H. McMillan, assistant skipper on the Bulletin, has the sympathy of his many friends in the death of his brother-in-law, Frederick E. Schmitt, who passed away at the McMillan home the latter part of last week. Mr. Schmitt, who was a son of the late Con Schmitt, well-known member of No. 21, was 38 years old, and the cause of his death was tuberculosis. He was a life member of the Bill Posters' Union. The funeral was held Monday from the undertaking parlors of J. H. Reilly & Son, 29th and Dolores streets.

Miss Lillian Lasher, Bulletin chapel, has just returned from San Diego, where she was called by the illness and death of her mother recently. She has the sympathy of her many friends in her bereavement.

Neal Henderson, late of the Herald chapel, is now employed on the night side of the Bulletin. E. A. Eickworth of the Bulletin chapel is absent on a vacation which he is spending in Oregon.

Larry Zoph is again at work on the Bulletin after an absence of a week during which time it is reported he spent his spare time painting his home in San Bruno.

W. P. Davis, Bulletin chapel, is confined to his home with a severe attack of rheumatism.

R. H. Goewey is taking a vacation from his duties on the Bulletin, and is reported as spending his time on his ranch.

Alfred H. Phillips is busy making advance preparations for a trip to Europe next summer. Mr. Phillips and his sister contemplate an extended visit to their childhood home across the seas.

Rumor has it that plans are about completed for a new home for the Bulletin within the next year. The report has it that the new building will be a four story and basement structure located at Fourth and Mission streets, and will be one of the most modern printing plants in the West. The Bulletin has completely outgrown its present home, and the rumored change would be hailed with gladness by all who are compelled to labor in the present quarters.

Peter Callahan, for many years an assistant foreman of the Chicago Herald, now on pension, is spending some time visiting a daughter in Marin County. He has been a visitor to headquarters several times looking for old acquaintances, and regrets very much having missed several of the recent visitors from Chicago.

J. F. Aude, Von Hoffman Press chapel, St. Louis, accompanied by his wife, is spending a well earned vacation in this city. Mr. Aude was

a member of No. 21 some 35 years ago and has a host of friends among the older members of the union. Mr. Aude has been honored with almost every office in the gift of St. Louis Union in the long number of years he has been a resident there.

Walter F. Barney of the Mergenthaler force, is enjoying several weeks' vacation which he is spending in the Eastern states with relatives and friends.

It will be good news to the printers of San Francisco to know that the Herald management continues to pay every member of the composing room force a bonus of \$3 per week over the present scale. The Herald has a loyal bunch of men and show their appreciation by many acts, bonus, vacations with pay, etc.

The Daily News has recently discarded one of their old model linotypes and installed one of the later models to better facilitate the needs of their growing publication.

The James H. Barry Co. have recently discarded all their old linotype machines and installed a complete new line of the latest models, they now having five multiple machines in their composing room.

Chairman E. J. Porter of the Daily News reports the birth of a son in his home on Monday of this week. This is the second son in the Porter household. Mother and son reported doing nicely.

Claude M. Baker, who has been subbing for President Stauffer at the Daily News for several months, will assume his new position as executive secretary of the Trades Union Promotional League to which he has recently been elected, on November 1. The league is an organization of all the unions of San Francisco and its aims and objects are the promotion and advertising of the union label throughout the city. No doubt within a short time articles will appear in the Clarion detailing the work to be handled by that organization.

J. L. Stevens, Examiner chapel, who was injured last week by being hit by an automobile in Oakland, suffered several fractured ribs and a puncture of one lung. He is reported as still seriously ill, but hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Ross Draper has recently returned from a several weeks' stay in Vancouver where he sold 18 new Mergenthaler machines to the Daily Province. The new machines are all equipped with electric pots and new motors, and comprises one of the largest sales made on the Coast in years.

L. W. Brown drew his traveler and departed for his old home in Seattle. Mr. Brown was one of the employees of the P.-I. prior to the trouble last spring.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

Due to the unsettled conditions that existed in the different departments the past week through the removal from the old to the new quarters, several important factors were overlooked in the story carried by the Clarion, among them being a picture of the founder and builder of the Chronicle, M. H. de Young, whose dreams and aspirations are so ably expressed in the magnificent and complete newspaper plant, and also that of M. Wayman, mechanical superintendent, through whose ability every detail of time-saving and efficiency was so scientifically carried out.

C. C. Dye, who underwent a major operation recently, is reported to be doing as nicely as could be expected by the visiting committee of the Chronicle Mutual Aid Society, of which Mr. Dye is a charter member.

Clad in rubbers, raincoat and carrying an umbrella, the Hon. Earle Taylor Rush, the rough-riding cowboy, acquired the services of a Checker taxicab and rode to the Fifth street entrance to

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the Chronicle, all due to the inclement weather and the hives; and Earle was minus an hour's pay.

To the eminent founder are we indebted for the following epigrammatic immixture:

TELLING THE TRUTH.

Psycho-analyzing Some of the Cooties Infesting the New Cage at Mission and V:

Charley Cullen—Call an alienist; Charley thinks he owns an automobile.

Red Fields—An ingenious cuss; manages to comb those last three hairs a different way each night.

Windy Wolcott—The commuters' friend; furnishes the zephyrs that waft ferries between here and My Pity Oakland.

Bill Harris—Flirted with matrimony so long his inamorata told him to drive and let her do the shoveling a while.

E. M. Campbell—Dodge. He did—right into a sedan.

Jack Caldwell—Knows his lines by heart: "All I spent was for gas and oil."

Sheik Curtis—Has stepped out of his class by looking too much like the machinists.

Dinty Gallagher—Proprietor of a Mail Pouch dimple, a protruding dimple. Dimples stick in but this may be a dimple turned over, you know, heigh ho!

Andy Ward—Importer of Brazil nuts and manufacturer for the domestic trade.

Jim Kennard—Exterior decorator put his apprentices to work on Jim. Result, too much shade.

Walter Mackey—Say, where'd this guy Shakespeare get his rep? If you want classy stuff just read last week's chapel notes.

Johnny Branch—Even an apprentice's whiskers do grow. Johnny ought to sue the barber that gave him his first shave—he took pimples, fuzz 'n everything.

Mickey McDermott—Lousy rich; has two extra shirts and an overcoat.

Frenchy De Jarnatt—Very affectionate. Clings with fond tenacity to that sweater.

Red King—Scarcely a J. Pierp Morgan. Ask stockholders in the Mutual.

Doc Harriman—Leaves for Seattle shortly to turn loose a few of his tom cats in the P. I.

Howard J. Benz—The honorable H. Jeems has declared for Fighting Bob so put your bet on the other guy to win.

Doc Walker—Believes the Abrams oscillating test will show what ails his Merg.

Mickey Donelin—Only a poor Irish boy and can afford to smoke nothing but a Missouri meerschaum and curb tobacco.

The Professor—Why don't his friends Groom William for job of chapel mediator. His voice is somnolent and his arguments so soporific they'd put angry passions to sleep.

Ike Nesbit—Slow horses, fast flappers and Bill Nagle have left Ike poor.

A. A. Wells—After the election expect a bitter battle between Fighting Bob La Follette and our own Simon Legree as to who has the right to use that pugnacious style of haircut. Snap your whip at him, duke.

Dan O'Connell—The Uncle Bim of Mexico; owns half the gold mines down there.

Carroll Crawford—Why is it proofreaders gravitate toward Blackstone? Attorney Crawford sounds good but Judge Crawford sounds still better.

Frank Hutchinson—Like big business, he's always reaching for more. If those Marin real estate don't watch out Frank will own the whole county and become a "malefactor of great wealth."

W. Lyle Slocum—Well named. Fame was slow to come but the founder of the local progressive party has attained that dizzy eminence where he straw bosses for a straw boss on Sunday nights.

Enunciator—Looks pretty, but doesn't mean anything.

CAN LEPROSY BE CURED?

Few people in this country other than physicians ever see a case of leprosy although it is estimated that between five hundred and one thousand lepers are still at large in the United States. Except the disease be in its last stages the average person would never recognize it. Lepers have been known to live in communities for years before being recognized as such. Often these persons are discovered to be lepers when applying for treatment of some other condition.

Recently three lepers have been discharged from the National Leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana, as having now no manifestations of the disease. To all intents and purposes, they have been cured although the doctors merely certify that the disease has been arrested and that these persons are no longer a menace to public health.

The treatment at Carville, while by no means wholly confined to the use of special preparations of chaulmoogra oil, depends very materially on these preparations for its efficacy, or in other words, their use is regarded as an important adjunct of the treatment.

The accommodations for lepers at Carville have never been sufficient to take care of all the lepers who apply. At present there are 211 beds, all of which are filled, but there will soon be facilities to care for a total of 415 lepers and it is believed that the new buildings will be rapidly filled as there is a large waiting list.

The timely provision for the isolation and treatment of these unfortunate victims of this terrible disease will, no doubt, diminish the spread of leprosy in the United States, a matter that is already giving great concern to both national and state health officers.

RAIL PROFITS HIGH.

Organized railway clerks ask the Railroad Labor Board to make good its pledge to "give increased consideration to the scientific adjustment of a living wage and a saving wage" when the financial conditions of railroads justify such a policy.

The rates established in 1920 were reduced by the board during the 1921-1922 depression. President Fitzgerald of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks quoted figures that railroad profits in the last 12 years total \$12,000,000,000, and are now running approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Representatives of 58 railroads, including subsidiaries and terminal companies, oppose the clerks' demand.

FOOD COSTS GO UP.

The retail food index, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows an increase of about 2 per cent in the retail cost of food in September, 1924, as compared with August, 1924. The index number was 144.2 in August and 146.8 in September.

It is much easier to find fault with the other fellow for failing to patronize the union label than to set him a good example.



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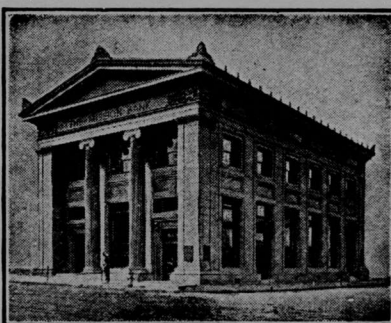
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of October 24, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the Liberty Bell Ringers' League, requesting volunteers for distributing literature for the La Follette-Wheeler campaign. From Judge L. T. Jacks, thanking Council for its endorsement of Amendment No. 25. From Casters and Model Makers' Union, enclosing \$5 for the Trade Union Promotional League. From S. F. County Officials' Assn., in regard to Amendment No. 34. Financial statement of the Promotional League.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Electrical Workers' Union No. 125, Portland, Oregon, relative to conditions in that city, and calling attention to the unfair Northwestern Electric Company.

Referred to Carmen's Union—From the David Scannell Club, offering its co-operation in putting over Amendments Nos. 21 and 24.

Referred to Non-Partisan Political Committee—Messages of La Follette and Wheeler to be read at the October meeting.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Electric Hygienic Bakery, 1456 Polk street. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on all McQuarrie Brothers Enterprises. Report concurred in.

Judge Lile T. Jacks addressed the Council on salary increase of police judges.

Reports of Unions—Waitresses—Will give a dance in the Labor Temple November 1st, in honor of their international president on his visit to San Francisco. Butchers No. 115—Are having difficulty with Kosher butchers. Trackmen—Reported that the Civil Service Per Diem Men's Assn. requests co-operation in helping to carry charter amendment No. 33. Waiters—Have endorsed all charter amendments adopted by the Labor Council; have turned over its headquarters to the La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Committee. Electrical Workers 151—Have endorsed Amendment No. 36, in interest of employees of Sheriff's office. Bakers No. 24—Have endorsed all amendments carrying increases in salary. Cracker Bakers—Brother Medusky passed away since last meeting. Tailors—Signed up with Selig Clothing Company. Auto Mechanics—Have endorsed all amendments to be voted upon November 4th; are assisting La Follette-Wheeler campaign; are making progress in their organizing campaign. Culinary Workers—Thanked printing trades unions for demanding the house card of Joint Board of Culinary Workers.

New Business—Delegate Heidelberg reported on recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Clayton Act.

The Seamen reported that another decision of the Supreme Court, regarding employment offices operated by shipowners, was detrimental to membership of their union.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same. **Receipts**—\$601.87. **Expenses**—\$144.00.

Council adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 18, 1924.

To All Labor Councils, Pacific Coast States.

Greetings: The Electrical Workers Union No. 125 wishes to call your attention to and through you to inform all electrical workers that you may be able to reach in your jurisdiction, a recent development in the Northwestern Electric Company strike.

The unfair Northwestern Electric Company has secured a fifty-year franchise in Clarke County, Washington, and propose to do a considerable amount of work in connection with a proposed construction of a hydro-electric generating plant on the Lewis River.

They are spreading considerable propaganda through their scab employees and through their connection with the Great Western Power Company of California and other companies to secure the necessary linemen and other employees needed to the effect that this Lewis River project is to be fair to labor. Such is not the case; this work is under the same management as the Portland plant and is only an auxiliary to their present system. It is an unfair job and will remain so until a settlement is reached in the existing controversy. A scab superintendent, scab foremen and a scab crew of linemen and groundmen are already on the job.

The situation calls for immediate general publicity as is demonstrated by the fact that a number of linemen from California and other points have been induced to put themselves to the expense of coming here under this false information.

Please remember that the job is still unfair and that it will remain so until you are notified by Local No. 125 to the contrary. They need men, and good union mechanics at that, to construct this work efficiently and it is in our interest to see that they feel this need sufficiently to sign up a satisfactory agreement.

We feel sure you will post a notice to this effect and will in other ways counteract this misleading propaganda.

Yours fraternally,

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION No. 125,
Dale B. Signer, Secretary.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

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BY THE WAY.

Foes of the League of Nations like to assert that the League is dead. The League, however, goes serenely on, with every appearance of life. It positively refuses to sleep, let alone die.

In addition to the plans just made for gaining international co-operation to end war, of importance to every worker in the world, the League, through its International Labor Office, has recently accomplished labor reforms of direct interest to American workers.

The International Labor Office, through conferences and other means, has brought about changes in four nations that will result in reducing the unfair competition that American workers and manufacturers have been forced to meet from countries having an unlimited supply of cheap labor.

In India the activities of the Labor Office have reduced the hours of child workers and adult factory workers and raised the minimum age of child toilers in certain industries. In China the Government has taken the first steps toward the state regulation of labor conditions.

In Japan, child labor reforms have been put into effect, use of white phosphorus in match-making forbidden and other steps in advance taken. The Persian Government, at the instance of the Labor Office, has acted to protect women and children in workshops.

The reforms outlined above are inadequate, but they mark definite progress in the world-wide campaign to improve the status of labor and reduce competition with countries like the United States that maintain better working conditions and shorter working hours. As such they deserve the interest of every worker.

* * *

It is a fact, sad but true, that many employers can not be induced to aid enthusiastically in safety work unless it can be proved that it means dollars and cents to them. This being the case, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for safety workers to take the path of least resistance and show employers that it is to their financial advantage to prevent industrial accidents.

C. C. MacDonald, safety engineer of a large steel corporation, found that the financial argument in favor of safety work was the most potent. Writing in Safety Engineering, he tells of the difficulties he encountered in securing the co-operation of all parties at interest, and declares that he was able to secure results only after he had convinced the management "that safety and accident prevention were not separate adjuncts tagged on to the plant operation, but constituted a very vital part of the operation itself." It took six months of hard work to bring the management to a realization of the fact that it was entirely possible to prevent many of the accidents that were constantly occurring, thereby saving much needless suffering by injured employees, as well as effecting a substantial reduction in policy premiums.

Tangible results began to be achieved when the management finally "let it be clearly known that department heads, foremen and supervisors generally would be rated as efficient and their continued service desirable if they could manufacture suitable products without excessive cost, and that accident cost would, from that time, figure prominently in determining the fitness of supervisors for their jobs."

At that time, in the plant employing 1433 men, the accident rate was 12 per 100 employees, promising an annual accident cost (in compensation, medical and hospital expense alone) in excess of \$50,000. A plant safety campaign was inaugurated that resulted in the reduction of the plant accident rate to 4 per 100.

This is really a remarkable showing and proves that where employers co-operate whole-heartedly with the safety movement, industrial accidents can be very materially reduced.

LABOR IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

Labor is fighting in this campaign as it has always fought, to make of our political government the best possible government, to clear the industrial road of improper political obstacles, to enlarge the horizon of political and industrial freedom and to lift wherever possible the hand of ignorance and oppression.

Labor values politics for what it is—and it is much, indeed. But it does not look to politics for a cure-all. Industry can not come to its full stature and freedom by gurgling at the neck of a nostrum bottle.

Labor understands that when a President seeks to take political credit—as President Coolidge did on Labor Day—for present wage rates, that it is sheer political boasting for political purposes. It is valuable that he should commit himself to the idea that high wages should be paid, but it is foolishness for him to take credit to his party for wages when they are relatively good.

Labor understands what harm ignorant politicians may do to industry by blind, self-seeking or time-serving action. It always wants to prevent such action. But Labor understands that the constructive action, the patient building, the evolutionary development that must bring industry to its highest state of perfection and to that point where it affords to all the most nearly complete degree of justice, must come from within industry and not from the White House or the Capitol.—The American Federationist for October

ENDOWMENT OFFERED PRESSMEN.

George Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, has offered as an endowment to the organization, his home farm, comprising nearly 800 acres and valued at \$30,000.

The property is located less than a mile from the Pressmen's Home, Tennessee. Provision for the bequest is to be made in the will of President Berry. He is hopeful that it may be an incentive for other members of the pressmen's organization to make similar endowments.



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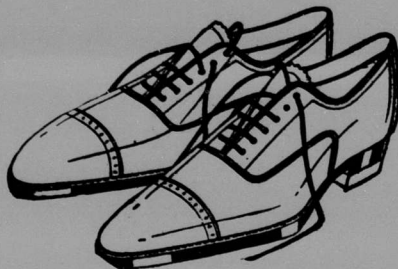
Assets.....	\$93,198,226.96
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James Murphy of the painters, Charles G. Cline of the printers, F. E. Schmitt of the billposters, Morris E. Williams of the roofers, Leopold Cantilena of the musicians, Robert A. Jones of the teamsters, E. J. Schabat of the machinists, John J. O'Dell of the marine firemen.

A Federal Civil Service examination for the position of locomotive inspector will be held in San Francisco on November 5th and 6th. Application blanks may be obtained in the Postoffice building, Seventh and Mission streets.

Those desiring to help out in the work on election day, or before that time, should call at 1256 Market street, where literature and assignments to work will be given them.

Opposition to the amendment providing for increases in pay for members of the Fire Department has developed in business and commercial circles and it behooves those who believe these men should be given additional compensation to get out and support the amendment or there is danger of it being defeated. The firemen are

working hard, but so are their opponents, so that friends of the amendment must get busy.

Waitresses' Union, Local No. 48, will give a reception and dance in the Labor Temple tomorrow evening, Saturday, November 1st, in honor of the general president, Edward Flore, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance. All union friends are cordially invited to attend the reception.

The Trades Union Promotional League is preparing to commence active operations about November 1st. The headquarters will be located in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and Mission streets. Enrollment of members and the establishment of a fair list and store or shop-card will be among the first features of the campaign.

Ballot proposition No. 5 on the November ballot must be defeated, American Legion officials have declared in a general communication to all ex-service men and women of the State. The measure imperils all of California's veteran welfare legislation, including the \$10,000 farm and home loan act passed so overwhelmingly by the voters two years ago.

WORSHIPS PROPERTY RIGHTS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

That Holy of Holies of the arch-conservative, the United States Supreme Court, is composed of, "Non-elective, irresponsible, reactionary judges," who "worship the golden calf of property rights."

The United States Supreme Court justices are—

"Not saints," but "lawyers taken from the service of big business."

Charges that rights guaranteed by the Constitution would be swept away by a curb on the United States Supreme Court are—

"Too silly for serious consideration."

These sizzling remarks on the Nation's highest court come not from a wild-eyed "Red," a member of organized labor, or a plain forward-looking citizen, but from a noted judge of that eminently respectable and conservative body, the Supreme Court of New York State!

Justice John Ford is the judge who "spills the beans" and "tells tales out of school." Long a leading jurist and judge, Justice Ford is thoroughly familiar with the "judge business." When he analyzes the courts he knows whereof he speaks.

Justice Ford ridiculed statements by "Hellen Maria" Dawes, Republican candidate for Vice-President, that the La Follette proposal to curb the powers of the Supreme Court would overthrow the Constitution. Charges that the right of free speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury and property rights would be destroyed by a curb on the Supreme Court he characterized as "too silly for serious consideration."

Pointing out that the justices of the Supreme Court are "not saints," Justice Ford declared they were, for the most part, "lawyers taken from the service of big business." The nature of their business, he added, did not "tend to foster a tender conscience."

Justice Ford reminded the audience that President Harding, who appointed to his Cabinet Daugherty, Denby and Fall, had named four justices of the Supreme Court. He denied that members of the higher courts were likely to be more vigilant in defense of constitutional rights than the members of Congress.

Justice Ford quoted attacks made on the Supreme Court by President Roosevelt. He pointed out that Thomas Jefferson had seen the evil of a tyrannical Supreme Court. Andrew Jackson had directed attention to the fact that the Supreme Court was not superior to Congress or the President, he said.

PRINTERS ACCEPT CONTRACT.

New York Typographical Union has accepted a commercial shop agreement submitted by its committee and representatives of the employers.

The present weekly rates are \$53 for day work, \$56 for night work and \$59 for the third shift. These rates will continue until September 30, next year, when they will be advanced \$1 for one year. An additional dollar will be paid the third year.

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